Nippon Times

No. 16,272 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1944 Price 20 Sen

JAPANESE AIR UNITS BLAST 13 U.S. PLANES IN FURIOUS ATTACKS

Kyushu-Raiding B-29 Hit—Suichwan, Liangshan Airfields And Hengyang Assaulted

Domei

CONTINENTAL BASE, July 9.—Moving out in retaliatory action, before daybreak yesterday, a part of the Hayabusa Unit, operating over the Peking-Hankow Railway, attacked a B-29 plane which was certain to have participated in the air raid on northern Kyushu and immediately scored accurate hits, causing the enemy machine to flee westward with gasoline dripping from its tank. On the same day, other Japanese Air Units damaged 32 other enemy planes by attacking Suichwan and Liangshan airfields as well as the walled town of Hengyang.

Japanese scouting planes which hopped off yesterday, on the mission of reconnoitering the enemy all over the China continent, reported that the Hayabusa Unit stormed over Suichwan airfield yesterday afternoon, and in defiance of the enemy anti-aircraft fire, strafed the enemy machines parked on the airdrome. As a result of the Japanese attack, one B-24 and one P-38 were heavily damaged. One of our planes did not return.

In a simultaneous move, a Japanese Bomber Unit, on the same night, assaulted Liangshan airfield, taking advantage of the bright moonlight. In the face of a furious A-A barrage, the Japanese bombers set on fire five enemy B-25's, one small machine, and two others (unconfirmed) and severely damaged two B-25's. One spot on the airfield was also set ablaze.

Another Japanese Air Unit attacked Hengyang which is on the verge of collapse, and set four military establishments ablaze. All our planes returned safely.

Japanese Bomb Liangshan

Domei

CANTON, July 10.—Japanese Air Units bombed Liangshan in Szechwan Province on Saturday night, according to a Chung Ying news agency dispatch.

Japanese Down 2 P-51's

Domei

CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, July 9.—Two B-25 bombers and four P-51 fighter planes attempted to attack Anking at about 12:30 p.m. on July 7. Immediately intercepting the foe, Japanese Army and Navy Units downed two P-51's (one unconfirmed) and repulsed all the others. Almost no damage was done to the Japanese side.

Enemy Plane Flees

Domei

TSINGTAO, July 9.—The headquarters of the Japanese Forces in Tsingtao area yesterday announced that one two-engined enemy aircraft of an unknown category appeared over Lienyun district, Hwaihai Province, from the westerly direction early yesterday afternoon but fled shortly after jettisoning bombs into the sea. No damage was caused to Japanese ground facilities or in the town area.

P-40 Downed Over Canton

Domei

CANTON, July 9.—For a period of three hours, more than 10 enemy B-24 bombers attacked Canton and its vicinity, from about 9:20 p.m. last night, and dropped explosives at random, causing casualties among non-combatants.

The enemy planes dropped numerous incendiaries and bombs on several houses in Lungtan near Canton. The enemy also attacked Shihchiao and Hsiaolan, Chungshanhsien, causing casualties of more than a hundred residents either killed or wounded. Damage on our side was slight.

One enemy P-40 which appeared over Canton about 9:40 p.m. this evening was downed by Japanese anti-aircraft fire.

Undoubtedly, the blind-bombings of innocent Chinese masses by U.S. airmen have greatly aggravated the resentment and bitterness of the people against the Americans.

Peron Named Vice-President

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 9.—Colonel Juan Peron has been named Vice-President of Argentina by presidential degree today, according to a report received here. Peron had been War Minister and is known as one of the powerful leaders of the Government.

Churchill Has Passed Climax of Popularity With British Public

Domei

LISBON, July 9.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill has passed the climax of his popularity with the British public, the weekly, New Leader, declared recently. It was added that Churchill's reputation would only be definitely shattered after the truth had become known about what had developed behind the scenes during the past years. The weekly points out that he will probably go down in the political history of Great Britain as the man who was at first admired but eventually despised by his fellow countrymen.

FOE'S MONEY MEET ALREADY HITS SNAG

Mexican Delegation Insists on Equality of Gold and Silver—U.S. in Difficulties

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 10.—The United Nations monetary conference at Bretton Woods is already in difficulties, which suggest that failure to produce anything will be a small wonder, according to an Arriba report from New York of July 4.

At the very outset of the conference the Mexican delegation insisted on the acceptance by the gathering of the theory of the equality of gold and silver as monetary metals. The argument which was produced by the delegation in support of its stand on this vital question, which had the support of the British and Chinese delegations, was obviously for its effect on America with its dislike for silver as money.

What adds to the difficulties of the United States, whose delegation to the conference would turn a deaf ear to anything said in favor of silver as money, is that a group of 25 members of the Senate, all hailing from the silver-producing areas of the country, some Democrats and the others Republicans, acting anonymously have laid before the Government a statement in which it was urged to show a greater respect for silver as monetary metal. This is not all that stands in the way of the conference achieving anything substantial at all.

A growing volume of public opinion in the countries which are included in the conference is openly doubtful as to whether the present is the right time for the holding of a conference to consider economic problems of the world. Apart from the question of silver as money the conference has considerable difficulty, as will be seen from the very strong objections the American delegation to the meeting is raising as to the amount of the American contribution to the proposed stabilization fund which it considers too large.

Soviet Attitude

Now the Soviet Union enters the picture. Its attitude toward the matters before the conference is bound to prove a further obstacle in the way of the success of the gathering if an article in the Soviet magazine, Under the Marxian Banner from the pen of Professor Leon Tiyeff, financial adviser to Premier Stalin, is anything to go by. He wrote: "After the war as well the Soviet Union is expected to support the system of economy based on autarchy. The object of the Soviet Union's foreign trade in post-war days must be confined to materials of direct importance for the restoration of Soviet industries which have been destroyed."

This remark of Professor Leon Tiyeff has produced a great reaction in circles close to the monetary conference where the view is gaining ground that it is in disharmony with the underlying idea of the conference which is to bring into existence a Utopia where there will be no more of the tariff walls and whose affairs will be managed so as to promote American and British interests.

Solution Admitted Imperfect

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 10.—Lord Keynes, chairman of the British delegation to the United Nations monetary conference, stated in regard to the proposed eight billion dollar stabilization fund that "the fund is admittedly not a perfect solution of the world's currency problems, but infinitely superior to anything the world could expect without it."

He also said that both Britain and the United States would benefit from the fund, explaining that the fund would help to stabilize the trade position of the United States and would aid England in gradually unfreezing its large external indebtedness.

TALKS SAID GOING ON IN MOSCOW, ANKARA FOR ADJUSTING TIES

Initiative Taken by Turkey Who Re-examines Policy of Depending on Britain

Negotiations are now in progress between Turkey and the Soviet Union, both at Moscow and Ankara, for the adjustment of the relations between these two countries, said Momotaro Enomoto, the Mainichi's correspondent at Budapest, in his report dated July 8 which quotes information from Istanbul.

The correspondent stated that the negotiations were started on Turkey's initiative as she is determined to maintain her present international position and also because she wants to guarantee her national safety. For this purpose, Turkey aims to adjust her diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union which she recognizes as the guiding influence in the Mediterranean area in view of the Soviet advance toward this region and West Asia. This means that Turkey has come to re-examine her former policy of depending on Britain, he added.

Discounts Britain's Position

However, he continued, the opening of negotiations by Turkey does not necessarily mean that she has lost her fear of the Soviet Union. But it is an undeniable fact that Turkey has realized that whatever might be the outcome of the present war Britain has lost her position as the guiding force in the Mediterranean area.

As a result, therefore, Turkey's policy is to veer away from Britain and to deal directly with the Soviet Union, closing her eyes to the fact that the Soviet Union is her traditional enemy.

The central question of the present Turkish-Soviet negotiations is to find some means of adjusting the desire of Turkey to maintain her power over the Dardanelles and the Bosphorous Straits, which gives her the reason for international existence, and the traditional plan of the Soviets to advance to the Dardanelles, the Mainichi correspondent stated. Moreover, Turkey is attempting through the negotiations to reach an understanding with the Soviet Union respecting the Kurd race and thus to effect the safety of her eastern frontier.

Continuing, he reported that nearly 1,000,000 Kurds inhabit the Diyarbekir, Mardin, Bitlis, Elazis, Malatya and Urfa districts in Turkey. The Kurds constitute a great race of 3,000,000 people who inhabit western Iran, eastern Turkey, the Mosul oil area, northern Iraq and northeastern Syria.

The Soviet Union practically removed the boundary between Iran and Iraq as far as the regions inhabited by Kurds are concerned when she made a military advance into Iran and established there a State under the leadership of a Kurd, the correspondent added.

Rivalry Is Seen

He said that it was due to the internal disunity caused by Soviet activities that the former pro-British Premier of Iraq, Nuri Said, had resigned. The recent political change in Iraq, the correspondent stressed, has revealed the defeat of Britain in her rivalry with the Soviet Union.

Britain had formerly regarded Iraq as the center of the communication line connecting Britain with India, and thus her yielding to the Soviet Union on this important matter has become a great factor in making Turkey turn to a new policy of approaching the Soviet Union, the correspondent added.

U.S. OBTAINS BRITISH STEEL

Britain to Ship 10,000 Tons Monthly to Meet Critical Shortage

Domei

LISBON, July 9.—In complete reversal of the past arrangement, England has agreed to ship to the United States 10,000 tons of steel a month to head off the impending critical steel shortage in that country, according to a Washington dispatch.

William L. Batt, Chairman of the Combined Production and Resources Board, said yesterday that the unusual transaction had been arranged by the Board at the request of military and war production officials.

Sharp Increase of Juvenile Delinquency Becomes Serious Problem in United States

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 10.—The corrupted morality in American homes and the sharp increase of juvenile delinquency, caused by the war boom, have now become a serious social problem in the United States. On the other hand, as is widely known, American soldiers stationed in the British mainland, Ireland, North Africa, France and Australia are committing crimes and behaving wildly at various places, inviting the indignation and hatred of various nations.

Regarding the outrageous crimes committed by American troops in England, Herbert S. Morrison, British Home Secretary, on June 15 announced in the House of Commons that 14 American soldiers in England were court-martialled and the death penalty imposed on them on the charge of having committed murder involving women and that seven of them have already been executed.

The American magazine, Time, fearing the dreadful influence such American soldiers' outrageous conducts would have on society after the war, reported as follows:

"Will the United States experience a great crime wave after the war? The head FBI man in New York thinks it will. Said E. E. Conroy to a convention of National Armored Car Operators in Manhattan: 'The crimes will come from: 1) the present increase of juvenile delinquency; 2) the drafting of young policemen; 3) the return of 10,000,000 veterans 'trained to kill,' with Commando men presenting a special menace because they are trained to kill 'skillfully and soundlessly.' To help get ready, announced Agent Conroy, the FBI will double enrollment at its Police Academy in Washington this summer."

CHINA REDS SERVE DEMAND ON CHIANG

Yenan's 24-Point Statement Clearly Proves Friction With Chungking Regime

Domei

SHANGHAI, July 9.—The ultimate failure of the conversations held recently between Chiang Kai-shek and Lin Tsu-han, representative of the Yenan regime, for adjustment of the Chungking-Yenan relations, is clearly revealed in Yenan's 24-point demand announced on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the outbreak of the China Affair.

At a recent press conference, Liang Han-sao, head of Chungking's Publicity Section, stated that Chungking had presented Yenan with concrete proposals concerning the adjustment of relations between the two parties and was waiting for a rejoinder. However, Chou En-lai, Yenan representative, disclosed through the New China News Agency at Yenan that the Central Committee of the Yenan regime was examining Chungking's answer. He pointed out that there was still considerable differences between Chungking's proposals and Yenan's suggestions.

Chou's disclosure has borne out the Yenan regime's announcement of the demands which clarifies their stand and at the same time demands various concessions of Chungking. The statement is not Yenan's formal rejoinder to Chungking but it clearly reveals the fact that Yenan leaders are dissatisfied with Chungking's proposals.

Demand Is Feeler

It is likely that the Yenan regime announced its 24-point demand seeking Chungking's reconsideration and also as a feeler of their attitude after the visit of Henry Wallace, U.S. Vice-President, to Chungking. The announcement, in its first three articles, pays tribute to the fight put up by the anti-Axis forces as well as by the Yenan troops comprising the Eighth Route and the newly-organized Fourth Armies. As usual it totally ignores the fighting of the Chungking troops. The fourth to the twelfth articles cover the Yenan regime's frank and bold demands to Chungking. The rest of the articles praises its own troops.

The Yenan regime's demands of Chungking as stated in Articles 4 to 12 include the immediate supplying of arms and ammunition to the Yenan armies by Chungking; Chungking assistance in improving Yenan's arms and other equipment; immediate suspension of Chungking hostilities against Yenan troops; immediate release of Yenan war prisoners in the custody of Chungking; adoption of administrative reforms by Chungking; rescinding by Chungking of the ban on Communism; granting of legal status to Communist parties; speedy readjustment of Chungking-Yenan relations; abolition of economic control by Chungking and control of the speculative cornering of goods.

It is understood that the above demands are the same as those which the Yenan regime has been making in the past, clearly indicating the continued friction between Chungking and Yenan.

Regime Moving to Rome

Domei

BERLIN, July 9.—The Italian exile regime announced today that it was returning to Rome from Salerno on July 15, according to a Rome dispatch.

FOE CRUISER SUNK IN FRENCH WATERS

Destroyer Also Sent to Bottom by German Naval Units Off Normandy Coast

Domei

BERLIN, July 9.—Another enemy cruiser and a destroyer were sunk by German naval units during their operations off the invasion coast yesterday and several other ships were torpedoed.

German U-boats also sank two ships totalling 11,000 tons.

Attacks against enemy shipping off the Normandy coast was also carried out by strong German formations last night, their attacks being especially directed against an enemy battleship which had run aground off the Orne estuary. The battleship was severely damaged and its guns silenced when last observed.

Fast German bombers, the same night also attacked individual targets in the enemy bridgehead where several enemy airfields were effectively bombed with explosive and fragmentation bombs. Bombs were also directed against several localities where the enemy had newly established bases. Several flak and searchlight positions in the bridgehead were also destroyed.

Former French Battleship

The enemy battleship beached at the Orne mouth by German action has been ascertained as the former French battleship "Courbet," according to latest reports.

The Courbet displaces 22,189 tons and was launched in 1914. Although it has a speed of only 29 knots an hour, it was employed by the enemy on account of its heavy artillery to protect anti-Axis landings in Seine Bay.

Its armament consists of 12 30.5 centimeter guns, 22 13.8 centimeter guns and seven 7.5 centimeter anti-aircraft guns.

The loss of the Courbet means for the anti-Axis the loss of a strong fortress and the elimination of a menace to German operations.

While strong German air formations blasted enemy installations in the Normandy bridgehead, remarkably meager activity was forthcoming from the Anglo-American air force, yesterday, over their bridgehead and neighboring western territories.

Only minor groups of Mosquitos crossed the channel and heavy bombers were nowhere to be seen.

Enemy air activity coming from newly-established airfields in the bridgehead was also on a considerably smaller scale during the past 48 hours. Heavy blows dealt within the last few days by the German air force and heavy German flak batteries against these new airfields have apparently rendered their activities too precarious.

German air attacks and flak fire have already accounted for many enemy planes destroyed or damaged on the ground. It is also assumed that the British have taken back to England a great part of their fighters stationed in the bridgehead in order to further increase their home defense against the German "V-1."

Press Meeting in Sweden

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 8.—Over 150 journalists attended the first press meeting of the Swedish Office of Information under the new director, President Jonsson, held yesterday. Foreign Minister Guenther reported on the foreign political situation,

NIPPON UNITS DRIVE WEDGE INTO POSITION FRONTING SHAOKWAN

Japanese Operating Along Canton-Hankow Railway Penetrate Tachilin Area

Domei

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, July 9.—The Japanese Army Units operating along the Canton-Hankow Railway have driven a wedge into the deep lengthwise positions built on the side of Tachilin, north of Chingyuan, and have thrust into the principal defense position in front of Shaokwan, seat of the Kwangtung Provincial Government.

Crack units of the Japanese Army conducting a campaign northward along the Canton-Hankow Railway in spite of the sweltering heat and heavy downpour peculiar to South China since June 27, in only seven days, penetrated Chingyuan, the principal base defending Shaokwan. Fighting with redoubled fury they thrust into the lengthwise enemy positions on the side of Tachilin, north of Chingyuan, and are now continuing their advance into the main defense position in front of Shaokwan at the confluence of the Pei and Lien rivers which three divisions of troops under General Chen Kung-shia had been defending. Early this morning they arrived on the Yungying line and are making ready to charge into the foremost enemy lines.

Indescribable confusion prevails within enemy lines under the Japanese threat of a simultaneous attack from the south and north of the Canton-Hankow Railway. Despite the desperate resistance being attempted by General Yu Han-mou, the enemy camp is now in a state akin to a town on the eve of destruction. Thus, the Seventh War Zone of the enemy which the Nimitz Headquarters boasted as constituting the continental foothold for attacking Japan is fast crumbling and the fate of Yu Han-mou himself now hangs by a hair. The Japanese plan to establish traffic over the Canton-Hankow Railway and to divide the continent in two is progressing steadily. The Japanese are now marching furiously over the road to Shaokwan.

Hengyang Fight Continues

Domei

LISBON, July 10.—Fierce battles are still raging around Hengyang, said the communique concerning the war situation in Hunan and Kwangtung provinces issued late last night by Chungking military authorities, according to a Chungking dispatch.

The communique follows:

"On the Hunan Front, fierce fighting in the Hengyang sector is continuing. On the night of July 6 the Japanese dropped incendiary bombs in the walled town and simultaneously launched repeated attacks against the outer defense positions of the Chungking forces. Under protection of artillery fire, the Chungking defenders carried out counter-attacks. This fight continued up to noon of July 7, and was immediately followed by another battle which raged ceaselessly for 24 hours, causing considerable casualties among the opposing forces. The Chungking troops are continuing to defend Hengyang.

"Severe street fighting developed in Yungfeng. Here, the Chungking air force is active protecting the ground units. Meanwhile, the Japanese advanced further southward and the Chungking forces are engaging them in battle.

"In the vicinity of Chingyuan on the Kwangtung Front, heavy fighting continues."

Bombing Trip Told

By G. MASUI

Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, July 9.—A Japanese bombing unit carried out an attack on the enemy within the walls of Hengyang late last night following the terrific raid of July 6.

By the clear light of the moon the water of the River Siang shone like a streak of silver and the structures within the walled town could be distinctly made out. The grey paved roads were seen to run like threads of a net. The railway bridge over the river between Hengyang to Kweilin was distinguished as a black line at the southern edge of the town. The airdrome on the eastern bank of the river could also be perceived grey in the moonlight. That was already in Japanese hands.

The planes which had come with ours dive-bombed one after another at extremely low altitudes. I could see scarlet streaks issuing from various points. The northern edge and central part of the town were fiercely blazing. Thick, black smoke enveloped the moon-beams. The River Siang was turned into a scarlet stream reflecting the flames. Taking a last look at Hengyang, evidently on the eve of its fall, we returned to our base, all without mishap.

Reich Air Bombs Hit Wellington Barracks; Casualties Seen High

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 9.—With German flying bombs continuing to blast London and the southern counties, last night, causing damages and casualties, a London report disclosed that one flying bomb crashed within the compounds of Wellington barracks, near Buckingham Palace, at the moment when troops were lined up in review. It was reported today that many buildings were damaged and British officers and soldiers killed. Among the dead were Colonel Lord Edward Hay, commanding officer, as well as a number of prominent officers of the King's Guards. Members of the Women's Auxiliary Army Forces were also reported among the casualties. The big Bankruptcy Court building in the center of London was also destroyed by German bombs, according to a London dispatch.

JAPANESE AT SAGA DESTROY 9 RAIDERS

Air Attacks on New Guinea, Omiyajima, Rota and Tinian Isles Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, July 10.—In a vigorous counter-attack Japanese Units shot down four enemy planes and damaged five others on July 6 and 7 when several tens of the anti-Axis planes made abortive raids on our position at Saga, New Guinea Island. Damage on our side was negligible.

Babo Raiders Routed

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE July 10.—An aggregate total of 27 enemy aircraft, consisting of B-24's, B-25's and P-38's, came attacking Babo, western part of New Guinea, at the end of June and on July 4 and 7. Counter-attacking them, the Japanese Forces on the spot shot down one B-24 bomber and repelled all the others.

All Foe Planes Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 10.—A formation of 70-odd enemy planes, last night came attacking Omiyajima Island (Guam), of which, several tens of the invaders launched attacks against our airfield while another group attempted to attack our fort on the coast as well as our position nearby.

On the same day, several enemy cruisers and destroyers bombarded the island.

Several tens of the anti-Axis planes came over Rota and Tinian Islands in the Mariana Group yesterday.

All these enemy attempts were frustrated by vigorous Japanese attacks.

DE GAULLE, ROOSEVELT CONCLUDE CONFERENCE

Franco-American Relations Discussed at White House For One Hour and Half

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 9.—General Charles de Gaulle, chairman of the French Committee for National Liberation, and President Roosevelt after conferring for one hour and a half at the White House today, concluded their talks on the French and **American relations, according to a Washington dispatch.**

Leaving the White House after the conversation with Roosevelt, De Gaulle told reporters that "he probably would not return to the White House again." He refused to give an inkling of the conclusions he and Roosevelt had reached. De Gaulle is said to be leaving for New York on Monday.

Reports said that it is believed that the talks were centered on the provisional British and French agreement which was arrived at in London regarding the civil administration of the anti-Axis occupied French territories.

39 ENEMY AIRCRAFT AT MYITKYINA FIELD SMASHED IN ATTACK

Imperial Headquarters Reveals Signal Results by Nippon Planes in Burma Area

Imperial Japanese Air Units in the Burma area destroyed and set ablaze all of the 23 fighter planes as well as 16 transport planes on the ground, an aggregate total of 39, in their surprise attack on the enemy airfield at Myitkyina, on July 7, in the face of inclement weather conditions and all of the Japanese planes returned safely to their base, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 3 p.m. on Monday.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3 p.m. July 10

"Defying adverse weather, Japanese Air Units in the Burma area on July 7, surprise-attacked the enemy airfield at Myitkyina and damaged and set ablaze a total of 39 planes including all of the fighter planes (23) and 16 transport planes parked on the ground. All of our planes returned safely."

Infiltrating Foes Smashed

In a desperate attempt to open the Ledo Road, the anti-Axis forces have gradually been infiltrating into the Fukawng sector by advancing southward, while on the other hand, the enemy troops that descended in North Burma have also approached slowly toward the Kamaing and Mogaung areas, despite the fact that over one half of their strength had already been smashed by vigorous Japanese attacks.

Moreover, the air-borne anti-Axis units, together with the Chungking forces in India, on May 17, attempted a raid on Myitkyina.

At present, heavy fighting is developing in the district south of Kamaing and around Mogaung as well as in the neighborhood of Myitkyina. Against these persistent enemy activities, crack Japanese Units are now launching furious attacks and smashing their opponents at various places.

At Myitkyina, the Japanese are firmly securing their positions in spite of the gradual increase in enemy reinforcements, numbering about one and a half divisions strong. Since their infiltration into the Myitkyina area on May 17, up to the present, the Japanese troops have already dealt a devastating blow to the invaders who have suffered not less than 11,000 killed or wounded.

39 Planes in One Blow

Having sustained such heavy personnel losses, in the face of our endless attack operations, the anti-Axis forces, upon entrenching themselves around Myitkyina, have been desperately resisting with intense bombardments and bombings, resulting in terrific battles with the Japanese.

At Myitkyina airfield, the enemy has been increasingly landing planes and on July 7 there were 23 P-40 fighters and 21 Douglas DC-3 transport planes on the field. Promptly detecting the presence of this enemy air force, the Japanese Air Units, braving torrential rain, furiously surprise-attacked the airfield on the same day carrying out bombing and strafing assaults.

Defying the severe A-A fire opened up by the enemy, the Japanese planes, as announced by Imperial Headquarters, destroyed or set on fire a total of 39 enemy planes including 23, or all of the P-40's and 16 Douglas DC-3's parked on the western side of the runway.

As a result of the Japanese storming attack, the enemy air force lost all of its fighter plane strength as well as the majority of its transport planes in one stroke.

Achieving this brilliant success, all of the Japanese planes returned to their base safely.

Bolivian Leader Shot

Domei

LISBON, July 9.—Jose Antonio Arze, leader of the Bolivian Left Wing Party, was seriously wounded today by an assassin who shot him in the lungs and escaped unrecognized, according to a La Paz dispatch. Arze headed the Bolivian coup d'etat in December of last year by which the Government of President General Enrique Penaranda was overthrown.

LUFTWAFFE RAIDS SOVIET RAILWAYS

Heavy Destruction Wrought at Korosten, Sarny, Rovno and Other Vital Stations

Domei

BERLIN, July 9.—Strategic Soviet traffic centers were again targets of heavy pounding by several hundred German bombers which winged their way across the Soviet lines shortly before midnigh and effectively bombarded railway stations at Korosten, Sarny, Rovno, and Olevsk, according to authoritative reports.

Fires raged at Korosten station following the German raid, and several fully-laden supply trains on their way to the front were damaged or destroyed. Marshalling yards were also badly damaged.

Likewise, at Sarny and Rovno stations heavy destruction was wrought and great quantities of valuable supplies went up in flames.

Destruction was also caused in the southern sector where Kovel station and another two stations east of Kovel were attacked. At Baiti station heavy explosions and fires were caused.

All German planes returned to their bases.

Germans Hold Positions

Domei

BERLIN, July 9.—The impact of the Soviet summer offensive has shifted from the middle sector of the Eastern Front to the Kovel area where the Soviets supported by strong tank forces and battleplanes are trying to break through the German front in this area toward the west and southwest in the direction of Lublin and Lemberg.

The Soviets, after the collapse of the first offensive thrusts yesterday, attacked with no less than 10 rifle divisions and three tank corps. In the long but bitter struggle which lasted from early morning until late at night, German forces maintained all their positions despite occasional dents. German defense forces succeeded in cutting into the flank of the Soviet attack and separated the Soviet tank spearheads from the escorting infantry forces.

Latest reports said that 172 Soviet tanks were destroyed on the narrow front about 10 kilometers wide which is claimed to be a new record. Early this morning, fighting was revived in the Kovel sector.

At other points of the central sector of the Eastern Front, embittered battles continued with unceasing violence particularly at Baranovichi where the Germans withstood all Soviet attacks, which were made with massed forces.

West of Baranovichi, the Soviets attempted to encircle the German group there, which, however, battled its way westward to the main defensive front.

North of this barrier position, the Soviets penetrated into Lida situated halfway on the railway line between Vilna and Baranovichi.

Meanwhile, the Vilna garrison was engaged in bitter fighting all day yesterday and after the Soviet tank forces broke into the city at the southwest part, violent street fighting broke out which was still in full swing this morning.

In the Duenaburg area and near Polosk, no major fighting was reported yesterday.

In the Karelian Isthmus, meanwhile, Finnish forces repelled all Soviet attacks between Suomenvedenpohja and Karisalmi and during the past 24 hours destroyed at least 12 Soviet tanks.

Early this morning, the Soviets at Vuosalmi after heavy artillery preparation and supported by strong bomber formations, attempted to cross the Vocusen, but succeeded in gaining a foothold only at one point on the river bank. Fierce fighting is still in progress there.

Fuehrer's Headquarters
July 9

The enemy opened a large-scale attack in the Normandy area against the front sector jutting out north of Caen on a wide front with strong infantry and tank formations. In the heavy fighting the enemy suffered particularly high casualties. After bringing up fresh forces, the enemy eventually succeeded in piercing our positions notheast and northwest of Caen. On both sides of the Caumont-Caen road, the enemy also made strong attacks after a heavy artillery preparation and succeeded in obtaining local dents which in the meantime have been cut off.

Bitter fighting was in progress all day long between the Vire and the Taute. Although suffering heavy losses, the enemy succeeded here in extending his bridgehead beyond the Vire southwestwards. Northwest of Le Plessis and southwest of La Haye de Puits, the enemy made several vain attacks.

In the fighting in a French area, 198 terrorists were annihilated.

One enemy cruiser and one destroyer were sunk by our navy with special weapons in the waters of the invasion front. Several other ships were torpedoed while one enemy plane was shot down.

Heavy retaliatory fire continues over London and the outer districts.

In Italy, the enemy continued his attacks with particular violence at the Ligurian coast near Voltera, northwest of Siena and along the Adriatic coast. With the exception of small local dents, the enemy was repelled with heavy losses after embittered fighting. In the hard defensive struggle last week in the western coastal sector, an infantry division consisting mostly of Turkestan volunteers under German command, particularly distinguished itself.

On the Eastern Front, the weight of the Soviet attacks increased in the Kovel area, but their attempts at breaking through supported by numerous tanks and battleplanes were frustrated. A large number of enemy tanks was destroyed.

In the central sector, the defensive battle has been shifted to the area west of the Baranowicze and Molodeczno isthmuses. On both sides of Baranowicze, our troops offered stubborn resistance to the Soviets attacking with superior infantry and tank formations and in the course of the bitter struggle, this locality has been lost.

Our garrison at Vilna repelled repeated Soviet attacks supported by tanks and enemy formations advancing northwest of Vilna were intercepted. On account of the high losses suffered in the previous days, the enemy made local attacks only at the front between Duenaburg and Polotsk, but these were repelled. In the fighting of the last few days in the sector of Lake Narocz, the 505th Motorized Sappers Battalion under the command of Captain Wolf was cited for bravery. Our bombers last night dropped numerous explosive and incendiary bombs on the railway stations of Korosten, Sarny, Rovno and Olevsk.

Strong U.S. bomber formations attacked the outer districts of Vienna yesterday morning causing damage and casualties. German and Hungarian air defenses destroyed 30 enemy machines including 26 four-engined bombers.

Singly flying British planes dropped bombs in the Rhenish-Westphalian area last night.

Our U-boats sank two enemy ships aggregating 11,000 tons yesterday.

Report of V-1 Damage 'Shocks' Conferees To Currency Parley

Domei

LISBON, July 9.—The extent of the damage done by the new German weapon may be gathered from the proposal made at the International Currency Conference of the anti-Axis powers in Britton Woods, New Hampshire, according to a Reuter dispatch. This proposal recommends the reduction of the contribution to be made by Britain to the international currency fund in order to enable Britain to repair the damage done by the flying bomb. The delegates had been "deeply shocked" by the reports, submitted to them, about the bombing of Britain by the new German projectile.

GERMANS TIE DOWN FOE IN ITALY AREA

Kesselring Employs Tactic to Prevent Enemy From Being Used in Other Fronts

Domei

BERLIN, July 9.—German operations on the Italian Front are still characterized by the aim to tie down as many Anglo-American divisions as possible in order to prevent their being used at other fronts and at the same time employing as little German forces as possible.

Field-Marshal Albert Kesselring's tactics have already achieved considerable success in this respect. With the forces under his command, he has tied down many Anglo-American divisions, Polish and De Gaullist mercenaries as well as considerable supply formations for which at least 500,000 tons of shipping are constantly required.

Meantime, the focal points of yesterday's fighting were again in both coastal sectors as well as in the Volterra and Poggibonni area.

At the Tyrrhenian coast, the Americans after fluctuating struggle succeeded in achieving a dent east of Rossignano where German troops had evacuated further north. German lines at Castellina and Volterra, where particularly hard fighting developed, repulsed several attacks and maintained their positions despite occasional dents.

Likewise at Poggibonni, the German defenders withstood all enemy onslaughts and inflicted severe losses on the American tank formations and at least 73 enemy tanks were put out of action during this fighting alone.

On the Adriatic coast, rebel Polish infantry divisions suffered unusually heavy losses during their abortive attempts to break through the German lines and 19 British tanks which supported the Polish attacks were destroyed.

HITS NEW JUGOSLAV REGIME

Domei

LISBON, July 9.—Constantin Fotitch, Ambassador of the Jugoslav Exile Government to the United States, refused to recognize the Jugoslav Government as reorganized by Premier Subacic because it did not represent the interests of the people, according to a Washington dispatch.

His attitude is held by diplomatic quarters in Washington to be tantamount to breaking with his Government especially since it is already recognized by the anti-Axis. The Ambassador indicated, however, he is still waiting for the attitude of King Peter II.

GERMANS BEAT OFF FURIOUS CAEN PUSH

Over 103 Tanks, Other Mechanized Weapons Lost by Invaders in One Day

Domei

BERLIN, July 9.—Continuing their large-scale offensive which was launched yesterday morning, 12 British infantry and armored divisions surged against Caen in incessant attacks under cover of heavy fleet artillery and finally succeeded in closing in on a few kilometers north and northwest of the town, according to frontline reports.

North and northwest of Caen, British spearheads advanced to within three kilometers of the town's rim while in the south and southwest the British are still six kilometers from the town.

Under cover of darkness, the enemy brought up fresh reserves which were flung into battle supported by battleplanes. The main thrust was made concentrically from the north, northwest and west on German positions at the edge of the ruined town. Heavy fighting is still in full swing in this sector. During the past 24 hours the British lost at least 69 tanks.

British tank formations, attacking from the north and west, advanced to the western bank of the lower Orne and northwest of Caen where fighting lasted throughout the night at the town of Authie.

The second British attempt to break through with tanks was made at Torteval, south of Bayeux, on the Caumont-Caen highway, but collapsed before the German defense system. Severe losses were inflicted on the British also from the flank.

Meanwhile, the American 1st army also continued to batter the German barrier positions at the base of Cotentin Peninsula with the focal point yesterday, located in the narrow sector between Montgardon and the west coast.

Southwest of Montgardon, American attacks were grounded in face of violent German defensive fire while west of Vire and off the 174 highway the enemy made slight gains but did not succeed in a decisive break-through anywhere.

On the western wing of the American section, the Americans again entered La Haye du Puits where, with attacks and counter-attacks, the town is still constantly changing hands. Early this morning, the Americans entered the town but were stopped. Within 15 hours, no less than nine American attacks were beaten off, and, according to reports thus far available, suffered the loss of at least 44 tanks, five anti-tank guns and five caterpillar ammunition trucks.

North of St. Lo, the Americans, in the meantime, consolidated their bridgehead on the western flank of the lower Orne. Additional attacks against the eastern flank of the German left wing, therefore, is expected from this direction.

South and southwest of Carentan, German positions were withdrawn several kilometers, but the prairies of Marecageuse de Gorges still remain in German hands and the line there is still intact.

F.D.R.'S NOMINATION ASSURED BY PARTY

Likely to Accept Fourth Term; Byrnes, Douglas Mentioned For Vice-President

Domei

LISBON, July 9.—Political quarters in Washington generally expect that President Roosevelt will be nominated by his party for the fourth time as presidential candidate and also that he will accept nomination, but it is still questionable who will be selected for vice-presidency, according to a Washington dispatch.

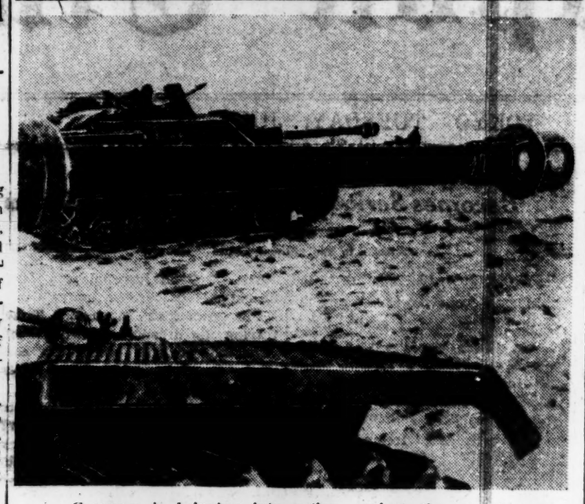
Vice-President Henry A. Wallace has been mentioned repeatedly, but as Democratic quarters declared today there prevails a strong tendency within the party against Wallace's renomination as additional candidates were mentioned, namely, James Brynes, Director of Office of War Mobilization, and William Orville Douglas, Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

It is believed, however, that if Roosevelt accepts his fourth nomination he will have something to say about the nomination of the candidate for vice-presidency.

Robert Hannegan, Chairman of the Democratic Party, is taciturn about the contents of his conversation with the President but it is understood that definite plans were mapped out for the Democratic National Convention during the talks.

Some quarters deem it possible that the question of vice-presidency will be revealed only after Wallace's return to Washington from Chungking, which will be within the next few days.

New German Gun



Germany is bringing into action against the enemies new weapons, one after another. Shown above is a huge Armored Mobile Gun that is wreaking merciless destruction on the enemies on the European war fronts.

FREED REICH AREAS ENJOY PROSPERITY

Czechs and Slovaks See Before Them Bright Future Under Germany's Protection

Six years have passed since the districts on the Danube and in the Alps returned to the Reich, and in this short space of time, much in the way of cultural and spiritual advancement have been attained resulting in unity of thought, prosperity and security for the peoples of the liberated areas, writes Wilhelm Koppen in the Voelkischer Boebachter, according to a recent special Berlin dispatch to the Nippon Times recently.

It was on March 13, 1938, that the Greater German Reich had its beginning. The liberation of the Sudeten Germans six months later was followed by the liberation of the Germans in the Protectorates of Memel, Danzig, West Prussia, Warthe District and in Upper Silesia. Also former German districts in the West and in Alpine territory were again reunited with Germany.

When the Danube Monarchy collapsed under pressure from without and disintegration from within, from its ruins emerged, among others, the country of Czecho-Slovakia. Within its greatly extended borders seven million Czechs were to control the same number of Germans, Slovaks, Magyars, Ruthenians and Poles living in the territory. Ties with alien Powers, beginning with France and the Soviet Union, after 1935, were supposed to facilitate her in this difficult task, but they only tended to hasten her doom.

From this the historical consequence can be deduced which led to the happenings of March 15, 1939. On the previous day Slovakia severed her ties with Prague in order to direct her own national life and placed the destiny of Bohemia and Moravia in the hands of Germany. Eighty million Germans were thus joined by seven million Czechs.

Much Improvement Seen

In the five years that have elapsed since then, the Czechs have come to realize that they were not victims of a conqueror but that in coming under the protection of Germany a bright future has been opened to them. Karl Hermann Frank, State Minister for Bohemia and Moravia, in expressing his gratitude for the results of the first five years of the protectorate, said: "In ever widening circles, the realization is gaining ground among the Czechs that in accordance with the law of history, their accustomed form of life can only be preserved in the union from which they originated, namely, in union with the German people and with the Reich."

However, it is unfortunate that not all people see alike. Edward Benes, former president of Czechoslovakia and his associates, on the far-away banks of the Thames, still hold the illusion that their people are fettered in the chains of miserable slavery. They overlook the fact that in addition to being free, considerable progress and improvements have been made in both economical and social fields which are gratefully acknowledged especially by the mass of Czech workers.

As regards the cultural life of the Czechs, it is summed up by Emanuel Moravec, Czech Minister, as follows: ". . . we see today, after five years, that the cultural life of the Czechs has deepened and gained in sincerity."

And, very important also from the standpoint of the future, is the health of the people. Testifying this point is the marked increase in population.

REICH INDUSTRIES SAID UNAFFECTED

Axis Economy Stronger Than Enemy; Anti-Axis Depends On U.S. for Existence

Last year, brought no fundamental changes in war economic respect, states the weekly economic review of the Militaerische Correspondenz aus Deutschland (German Military News). True, the air war on Germany severely hit the German civilian population and destroyed irreplaceable cultural treasures but it affected the German armament production but slightly, says a special Berlin dispatch to the Nippon Times recently.

The number of factories that were affected measured at the total number of industrial plants working today for the Reich is only very small. In the vast majority of cases only partial damage was caused in the installations which could mostly be repaired within a short time. Moreover, the German leadership had taken good care in time to regroup all key productions and to remove in particular all highly vulnerable plants into zones that are not endangered from the air.

Nor is there any justification for the surmise that German war economy had been seriously impaired by the losses of territory in Soviet Russia. Even if the latter did consist partly of valuable agricultural and industrial districts, the Reich nevertheless scored its biggest victories already without them, and for this reason will be able to continue the war also without the territories in question.

In spite of added difficulties, Germany's war economic situation and efficiency did not become weaker in 1943, but perhaps even stronger. This is a result of the strict rationalization measures in industry, trade, and handicraft, of the increased mobilization of all German and European reserves of manpower, and finally of the improvement of the food situation in the Reich and in the remainder of Europe.

For the United States of America, the year of 1943 was particularly unsatisfactory in the food sector.

In the raw material sector, too, old worries were joined by new ones, especially as regards rubber, aviation gasoline and coal. The blame, for the difficulties of coal supply rested with the miners' strikes, which are symptomatic of the now as hitherto unsolved prices and wages problems, and even of the entire social problem as such in the United States.

Finally it is in the United States that the fear of inflation worries the Government and population alike, because so far no way could be found to balance the State revenue and expenditure, and to tie down and thereby render innocuous the surplus purchasing power.

Britain's war economic development in 1943 is first of all characterized by further indebtedness to America and the British Dominions, whereby she has probably lost once and for all her formerly dominating position as creditor of the whole world. In material respect the British have become totally dependent on American help. Without American foodstuff, raw material and war material deliveries they would have economically collapsed long ago. Despite this, Britain had in addition severe domestic economic worries. This applies in particular to the traffic and coal sectors, where despite all efforts an improvement, respectively in a checking of the drop in coal production could not be achieved.

In the Soviet Union, the food situation experienced a catastrophical aggravation in 1943. A collapse was possibly avoided only through increasing American food deliveries. Likewise as regards supplies of raw materials, machinery, and war material, the United States had to render considerable aid.

Even the reconquest of Soviet territories will hardly effect any change in this development. The industries, power plants, and traffic installations situated in these territories were so thoroughly destroyed by the Germans that their reconstruction will take years, and furthermore will demand so much in material, implements and machinery as will not be available within any appreciable time. And the agrarian districts evacuated by the German armies, too, will need years owing to lack of machinery, manpower, seed grain and fertilizers, before they will be in a position to produce the former annual yields.

ACTIVITIES OF 'V-1' SEE NO ABATEMENT

All London Take to Cellars—Mass Evacuation Pushed As Government Helpless

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 9.—With "V-1" attacks launched on England with increasing strength, the Londoners have disappeared below the ground, reports the Aftonbladet from London. London law courts are holding their sessions in cellars in order not to be disturbed. The MP's for southern England and London are to hold regular conferences with Home Secretary Herbert Morrison as well as with the Secretary of Health to discuss relief measures.

News Startles Portugal

Domei

LISBON, July 9.—After entire lack of news on the effects of the German flying bombs and the British endeavors to minimize its damage, Prime Minister Churchill's latest speech has had a bombshell effect in Portugal. Neutral observers suddenly learned that the importance of the "V-1" was much greater that at first believed. Local circles stated that the fact that Churchill felt compelled to make such a detailed declaration on the effects of the German weapon can be regarded as the first echo on the magnitude of the danger threatening the British people. The reasons which induced Churchill to lift one end of the veil with which he hitherto had been trying to keep the effects of the "V-1" attacks hidden from the British public must have been very strong ones, it is stressed here.

On the other hand, it adds no laurel to the efficiency of the British pilots who are unable, so far, to destroy the launching bases of the "V-1" although these bases had been known to the British a year ago, as Churchill asserted. One thing is certain, however,—that the attacks on England are being continued in the face of every British counter measures and that they are causing substantial damage and losses of life which the British can not prevent. This has been the unexpected and astonishing impression which Churchill's speech has made in many foreign countries.

London Evacuation Speeded

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 9.—The evacuation of London which had been started as a result of the effects of the employment of the German "V-1" was further accelerated by Churchill's latest speech, report the Stockholms Tidningen and the Dagens Nyheter. Train after train, carrying thousands upon thousands of London school children, are leaving for the north. Grown-ups who have no special reason for staying in London, are also evacuating.

The British authorities are no longer demanding that the Londoners should spend their holidays in London in order not to put additional strain on the traffic. Special trains were now being placed at the disposal of the evacuees. About 50,000 school-children have so far left the British capital with about 15,000 children evacuated in a single day after the Churchill speech.

No Comfort From Churchill

Domei

LISBON, July 8.—Three points of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's declaration are particularly emphasized in the Daily Mail in an article which asks the population of the affected districts to heed, firstly, that the attacks would be prolonged; secondly, that nothing was left to the public but to get used to the new German weapon and thirdly, that there was no guarantee regarding the non-improvement of the "V-1" or the employment of new types of missiles.

The paper stated that the worst of it all was that the people will have to hold out and wait, while in the meantime, thousands of British families are again being separated.

Everyday life is becoming more uncomfortable and danger lurks in every corner, the paper lamented.

In this connection, the News Chronicle reported that pillagers were active in South England, with household articles disappearing from damaged houses at an alarming rate.

INVASION TACTICS SCORED

Anti-Axis Indecision, Non-Use of Tanks Hit by Hanson Baldwin

Domei

LISBON, July 9.—The lack of decision by the anti-Axis command was blamed by Hanson Baldwin, well-known military commentator, in his article in the New York Times for the slow development of the military situation in Normandy, according to a New York dispatch.

Baldwin stated that if the anti-Axis high command had been willing to risk employment of tank divisions during the first weeks of the Normandy operations, as the Germans or Soviets would, have done, it would probably have brought the anti-Axis many military advantages.

AMERICANS FOOLED BY ROOSEVELT LIES

President Breaks Promise of Not Sending Any Boys Overseas in Campaign Speech

"We will not participate in foreign wars and will not send our army, navy or air force to fight in lands outside of America; and while I am talking to you American fathers and mothers, I give you one more assurance—I have said this before but I shall say it again and again and again—your boys are not going to be sent into foreign wars!"

This is part of what President Roosevelt promised the people of the United States in return for their votes in the Presidential campaign of 1940; but when the votes were counted and a third term in the White House was assured he took a different course, says a special Berlin dispatch to the Nippon Times.

American soldiers were dispatched to Greenland and Iceland and the U.S. navy was told to shoot at sight when encountering German ships. The Lend-Lease Act was forced through Congress and the ABCD economic war against Japan was declared. Axis ships in American ports were seized, Axis consulates were closed and Axis funds were frozen.

Standing then at the crossroads of the world, Roosevelt declared: "This is the arsenal of Democracy." All peoples willing to shoulder arms against Germany, Japan and Italy were to be materially assisted by the United States while American warships and merchantmen were sent into zones to challenge peoples who wished to avoid hostilities with the United States.

The waters of the English Channel will run red, and all because of Roosevelt's lies to his own people. But he has found it more difficult to lie to the Kremlin, and in order to make good his promises to Premier Josef Stalin, Roosevelt will send to certain death American fathers and sons. Today, the Communists are forcing Roosevelt to keep his promises and tomorrow it will be the American people. Germany will not have to punish this criminal after the war because the American people will do so.

It is probably in full realization of this that history's arch-betrayer is so anxious to fulfill at least one of his promises in the hope that by some freak of circumstances he will be able to escape the punishment which awaits him.

THE CURRENT OF THE WORLD

Vol. XXI No. 7, July 1944

73 Sen Per Copy (Postage 2 Sen)

NIPPON SPEAKS (Editorial)

THE JEWISH PERIL

LEADING ARTICLES:—

The Retiring Dean's Valedictory By W. R. Inge

America at Last Christmas By Frederic Wiehl

The Tripod of Peace By Wilson Harries

SHORTER ARTICLES:—

We'll Put to Good Use What You're Throwing Away By F. Hyde

The Conscription of Women From "The National Review"

SCIENCE IN THE NEWS

Weapons of Attack and Passive Air Defence

Published Monthly by

The Eigo Tsushinsha

10, Nishikata-machi, Hongo-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Koishikawa 22

P.O. Transfer Account No. 66668 Tokyo

MAHATMA APPROVES JINNAH'S PROPOSAL

Gandhi's Adherence to 'Quit India' Resolution Bars Talks With Wavell

Domei

LISBON, July 9.—As his health improved, Mahatma Gandhi, leader of the national movement in India for the liberation of his country, repeatedly attempted to contact Field-Marshal Archibald Wavell, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, with a view to preparing the way for meetings with him to work out possibilities for a solution of the Indian situation but there is still no prospect of any meeting between the two in consequence of the Mahatma's insistence on Britain accepting his demand for her withdrawal from India.

Along with his preparatory negotiations with Wavell, the Mahatma communicated with Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the Indian Muslim League, through Chakravarti Rajagopalachariar, former Premier of Madras, on the question of what is to be done to solve the present situation.

According to a Bombay dispatch, the Mahatma is reported to have approved the plan put forward by Mr. Jinnah and his group concerning the solution of the racial problem in India.

The points of this plan are:

1. The Muslim League is to support the Indian National Congress in its demand for the independence of India, and is to collaborate with Congress when the latter proceeds to organize a provisionary government during the period of transition which will follow the acceptance of this demand by Britain.

2. With the establishment of the provisional government, a special committee will be appointed. This committee is to set apart an area for the Muslim population in northwest or eastern India. The committee will perform the further function of sponsoring the holding of a plebiscite among the residents of this area to decide whether there should be an independent Muslim state.

As for the Indians living in the border districts, they are to have complete freedom to choose between the Hindu and Muslim states in case such states should be established.

3. At the plebiscite, the various political groups are to be at liberty to express their own views.

4. In case the Muslim state separates from the Hindu state and becomes independent, it is to enter into a special agreement with the latter on matters of national defense, commerce, and communication. The migration of the people which will result if the Muslim state becomes independent, must be absolutely voluntary.

5. Such an agreement between the Muslim and Hindu states, is to be binding only in case Britain transfers to the new Indian government all the responsibilities and authority it now holds in India.

TEIKÓKU GINKO

Established April 1st, 2603 as a result of consolidation of THE DAI-ICHI GINKO, Ltd. and THE MITSUI BANK, Ltd. under above title.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ¥200,000,000

CAPITAL PAID UP ¥128,125,000

RESERVE FUNDS ¥183,500,000

Chairman TERUO AKASHI

President JUNSHIRO MANDAI

Inland Branches:

Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Keizyo, Husan and Other Principal cities.

Foreign Branches:

Dairen, Shanghai, Sourabaya

FOE MISSIONARIES ABUSE GENEROSITY

Found Engaging in Acts Detrimental to Safety of Philippines, Says Okazaki

Explaining why the missionaries of enemy nationalities in the Philippines have again been interned, Katsuo Okazaki, Acting Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his foreign press conference on Monday pointed out that some had been found engaged in espionage and other undesirable activities and that it was also thought possible that the the enemy might make use of their position to the disadvantage of the Philippines and Japan. Mr. Okazaki further stated that it was thought possible that through the missionaries the enemy might make attempts to ferment misunderstanding between the Philippines and Japan on the one hand and the Vatican on the other. "The action was therefore taken as a precautionary measure," Mr. Okazaki said.

In this connection, Mr. Okazaki called attention to the fact that the enemy missionaries were absolutely free in the Philippines after the American resistance had ceased which must be deemed as special treatment in such localities as the Philippines in view of the fact that the enemy is openly declaring the Philippines as his object of invasion. Mr. Okazaki stressed that "both the Philippine and Japanese Governments have had very friendly feelings toward the Catholics and have also enjoyed long, cordial relations with the Vatican." The authorities have given special consideration for the treatment of the internees, most of whom are Catholics and several camps have been established for Catholics, Protestants and others, Mr. Okazaki added. The nuns also have a separate camp and each camp has a Church and other accommodations for religious services.

Made for Propaganda

Commenting on Saturday's raid on northern Kyushu, Mr. Okazaki noted that this raid, as in the previous case, was carried out for propaganda purposes. "The raid was made around two o'clock in the morning but we intercepted an enemy broadcast announcing the raid as having caused 'severe damage' ever before his last plane had arrived over Kyushu." Mr. Okazaki recalled that in the previous raid over northern Kyushu, Chungking broadcast that Tokyo and Yokohama had been bombed. "So everyone can see from that that there was no liaison whatsoever between the announcement and the actual raid," he remarked, adding that "they should have revised the announcement to read 'the raid is intended to deal a smashing blow.'"

Atlantic Charter Discarded

Mr. Okazaki also said that an American broadcast had announced that Saseho Naval Station had been bombed. "But the actual truth," Mr. Okazaki pointed out, "was that the raiders merely flew over a nearby district without causing any damage. Perhaps the Americans were trying to give their public something spectacular before the Democratic primaries. They also might have been trying to alleviate the anti-American feeling in Chungking caused by the arrogant and selfish attitude of the American soldiers." Mr. Okazaki stated that this seemed to be the way of American propaganda and pointed out that the much-publicized Atlantic Charter was now "discarded in the depths of the Atlantic together with Mr. Roosevelt's four freedoms."

Mr. Okazaki added that the cause of the War of Greater East Asia was also revealed to all the peoples of the world by the recent statement of Captain Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of Munitions.

Touching on the so-called International Currency Conference now going on in New Hampshire, Mr. Okazaki said that many difficulties seemed to be in store, with Mexico insisting on the equality of gold and silver supported by 25 American "silver" senators and some saying that it is too early for such a conference or that American burden is too heavy, in comparison with the profit. Mr. Okazaki also stated that some reports were saying that the meeting might adjourn without reaching a final decision.

In this connection, Mr. Okazaki mentioned as "worth noting" an article by Professor Leon Tief, appearing in the Soviet magazine, "Under the Banner of Marxism." Mr. Okazaki quoted the article as saying in effect that the Soviet Union would continue autarchy economics even after the war and that the object of foreign trade would be limited only to those materials directly necessary for the recovery of destroyed industries. Mr. Okazaki commented that "such a principle does not seem to be in line with the American pronouncement of foreign trade without restrictions of tariff."

Kishi Sees Hoshino

Nobusuke Kishi, State Minister without Portfolio, conferred with Naoki Hoshino, Chief Cabinet Secretary, at the Prime Minister's official residence Monday morning.

No Obstacles Will Prevent Axis From Realizing New World Order

Editor's Note: This is the sixth and last instalment of Nobuo Sasau's prize-winning essay on the Common War Aims of Japan and Germany. An Economic Study, which was submitted in the contest sponsored by the Japan-Germany Cultural Society with the support of the Foreign Office and the Board of Information.

(Continued From Yesterday)

The war in which we are now involved is a most typical total war. It is a war meant to be all-embracing, requiring us to concentrate the total power of our State and race on the achievement of our object.

Those considerations which prompted us to conceive of a war as consisting of an annihilative strategy designed, in the main, to gain decisive results in the shortest possible period of time, and a strategy of attrition which was designed, in general, to deal a final blow to the enemy at the opportune moment, have now lost all meaning.

The present great war which is taking on the aspect of a war made up of successive decisive battles, is a short-term annihilative war. At the same time, it has the character of a long-term war of supplies and of productive power.

The main characteristic of a total war is that efforts are made by the belligerents to bring about an organic unification of these two types of strategy. The theory that war is constructive involves an extreme expression of this characteristic of a total war. From this point of view, the wide-area economy as a conception will begin to acquire a realistic meaning as an object to be sought as the source of productive power necessary to the conduct of the war under present conditions which makes for its severity.

War and Construction

In other words, the fundamental significance of the present great war as a war for the construction of a new world order, lies in the fact that it is unavoidable for us to ensure that war and construction shall go together. The peoples of the rising races, in the midst of war, are clamouring for the solution of this very question.

Local changes in the war situation are to be anticipated as a matter of course. Thus, there is no need for rigid rules to govern construction which should accord with such local changes. We are bound to ensure that any such rules shall not be rigid.

I am concerned with stressing the fact that there is a great necessity for us Axis peoples to compare the fundamental characteristic of the present war with the basic ideas influencing the conduct of the war, and work out our problems accordingly. I am convicted that when all this is done, one will be able to see the full meaning and the importance of cooperation between Japan and Germany.

VIII

In the foregoing, I have considered from the point of view of economic factors how the common war object of Japan and Germany is to construct a new world order, and in what manner the law of the development of recial vital force is acting on the effort to achieve this end. I have also surveyed the basic tendencies of world economy in modern times up to the time the construction of a wide-area economy was taken in hand by the rising races. Furthermore, I have examined the character of the contents of the wide-area economy of rising races which rests on their will to create. And lastly, I considered concretely the meaning possessed by the Alliance between Japan and Germany which are bound together by common ideals.

Must Make Sacrifices

As has been stated, the creation of a wide-area economy, which is the common war object of Japan and Germany, is a thing practicable only when the races are prepared to shed blood to achieve their end

The fundamental idea of the Japanese-German Alliance is nothing more than that of completely destroying the old world order which is under the control of the two plutocratic States of America and Britain and which has been rendered vicious by them, and of creating a new world order based on international morality, and achieving conditions under which all the races of the world may secure prosperity and permanent happiness.

The very fact that Japan and Germany are determined to brush aside all difficulties and go through gun-fire in order to attain the supreme goal set by them, may be considered as indicative of the fundamental meaning of the cooperation between the two countries.

Reality is harsh. But the will of the Japanese and German races to create, cannot allow itself to be deterred by any obstacle. I am firmly convinced that a solution to this great problem of world history, can and will be found by the Axis people.

(End)

FOE MISSIONARIES IN P.I. DENOUNCED BY TRIBUNE

Manila Paper Says Christian People Fully Support Act Taken by Japanese

Domei

MANILA, July 9.—Describing the reinternment of enemy priests, pastors and missionaries who grossly abused the trust and confidence placed in them as a necessary measure, the Tribune this morning said, "That they are men of God and were respected as such despite their nationality adds more to the gravity of their offense, since the spiritual halo that surrounds their calling invests them with a moral influence which should have been exemplary and above reproach."

"They should have been the most honest among honest men. They should have fully appreciated the gaining of trust and binding power of an oath since they are the least likely to take the name of the Lord in vain," it added. "But, unfortunately, they are mortals and have mundane attachments among which is the fact that their native land is at war."

Emphasizing the magnanimous attitude of the Imperial Japanese Forces which went beyond international law in leniency and humanity, the Tribune asserted, "Had they preserved their status purely as divines, instead of meddling in prohibited mundane matters that they have pledged not to trespass, theirs should have been a distinct privilege not enjoyed by their kind in other war zones over which lenient Imperial Japanese Forces have no sway."

Pointing out that Christian people of the Philippines fully comprehend and appreciate the "sad denouement" which has come to pass, the Tribune declared, "The incident is regrettable, but the action taken in these very serious times was necessary. Erring divines themselves and colleagues will understand the justice of their reinternment."

Osaka Indians Meet

A special service to pray for the complete independence of Free India was held under the sponsorship of the Osaka Branch of the Indian Independence League at its headquarters at Honmachi, Higashiku, Osaka, at 10 a.m., Monday, in observance of Netaji Week.

INJURED NIPPON TROOPS COMFORTED BY NETAJI

Bose Thanks Japanese Army And Navy For Aid Given in India's Fight for Liberty

Domei

BASE IN BURMA, July 10.—Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and Commander-in-Chief of the Indian National Army, visited the Japanese soldiers who were wounded on the east Indian front, at a certain Japanese Army Hospital, yesterday morning. He was accompanied by some high government officials and army officers.

Paying high tribute to the Japanese wounded soldiers at the hospital, the Netaji said, "Comrades in arms; we feel we cannot find words to properly express our gratitude toward the Japanese Army and Navy for their aid accorded to the Indians in their struggle for independence which is inseparably related with the War of Greater East Asia. We should like to renew our pledge to fight to the last man, being assured of Japan's unlimited support for the sake of justice and righteousness."

After having expressed his gratitude and consoled the wounded, the Netaji offered a prayer of thanks and presented a bouquet and some gifts to the wounded soldiers.

Foe Scribes Reach Sian

Domei

CANTON, July 8.—The party of foreign correspondents stationed in Chungking which had visited Yenan where the members conferred with Mao Tse-tung and other Chinese Communist leaders arrived at Sian on July 6. Five members of the party are scheduled to stay in Sian and later proceed to the northwestern sector of Shansi Province.

Obituary

Nisshin Sakai, Chief Abbot of the Nichiren sect and Chief Priest of Honmonji Temple, as well as president of the Japan Buddhist Association, died of old age on Sunday evening at Honmonji Temple, Ikegami, Omori-ku, Tokyo. He was 90 years of age. Funeral services will be held at 2 p.m. at Honmonji Temple.

BA HAN AND PARTY REACH SHANGHAI

Attend Luncheon and Call on Minister Usami; Praise Japan's Home Front

Domei

SHANGHAI, July 9.—The Burmese Special Research Commission headed by Dr. Ba Han arrived here this morning from Nanking by air.

Following their arrival, the members of the mission attended a luncheon given in their honor under the joint sponsorship of the Municipal Council and the Japanese Ambassadorial Office.

Later, the visitors called on Uzuhiko Usami, Japanese Minister stationed in Shanghai, at the local Japanese Ambassadorial Office and in the evening held a press interview with Japanese correspondents at the Cathay Hotel.

Giving his impressions of the tour in Japan and Manchoukuo, Dr. Ba Han highly praised the solid home front in Japan and the remarkable developments made in Manchoukuo

Impressed by Harmony

"Before I left my country for Japan, I did not know how well Japan was prepared for the prosecution of the war," he said. "Thereupon, as soon as I arrived in Japan, I visited munitions factories there and I was able to reconfirm my trust in Japan's fighting potentialities. I was greatly impressed by the fact that employers and employees in Japan are united into one to attain the sole aim of producing more war arms. United into one, the Japanese are determined to carry the gigantic war to a successful conclusion. In America and Britain, workers have often gone on strike demanding more wages, but in Japan no one works for the mere purpose of making money.

"This spirit of loyalty to the nation has much to do with expanding Japan's wartime production. I was profoundly impressed by the fact that the spirit of 'Hakko Ichiu' is implanted in everybody throughout Japan and that the spirit of loyalty to the Imperial Household is uniting the Japanese into one body."

Regarding Manchoukuo, Dr. Ba Han stated, "We must learn a great deal from Manchoukuo for her astounding achievements within a short span of 12 years since the foundation of the country. I should like to pay high tribute to Manchoukuo for having developed in such a short period the fighting strength of Greater East Asia. Steady and speedy progress is expected of Manchoukuo in the future.

"I was happy to have witnessed the fact that the Japanese are treating the Manchus as their equals, giving proper guidance to the latter, whereas the Anglo-Americans retain superiority complex. The Manchus, on their part, are wholeheartedly cooperating with the Japanese and this cooperation will inevitably speed up the development of the country."

"As to China," he continued, "she must overcome more setbacks than Manchoukuo in reconstructing the country on a new foundation. The fact that Chungking has become a puppet of the Anglo-Americans is hampering the prosecution of the war and unification of the country as Asiatics. However, I am confident that before long, China will be able to restore its characteristics and tradition as Asiatics and will exert its all-out efforts for the reconstruction of the country as an integral member of Greater East Asia. Throughout my recent trip, I was able to realize that we are all kins and brothers. When East Asia is swept of Anglo-American infiltration, whole East Asia will be rejuvenated."

"In Burma, my countrymen are exerting their utmost in order to carry the current war to final victory under the leadership of my younger brother, Dr. Ba Maw," added Dr. Ba Han. "Should all Asiatics with Japan as a pivot exercise their unflinching efforts, then the War of Greater East Asia will doubtlessly terminate in our favor."

Bangkok Indians Meet

Domei

BANGKOK, July 10.—A mass meeting of Indian nationals to observe Netaji Week was held here today under the auspices of the Thai chapter of the Indian Independence League. Some 1,500 Indians attended the meeting, and Indian young men recited patriotic poems and made fervent speeches for the attaining of India's independence. Prior to the meeting, the Indians also paraded through the main thoroughfares of the city.

Abe, Tojo Confer

General Nobuyuki Abe, president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, conferred with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the latter's official residence Monday morning.

Dr. Amano & Dr. Amano
MEDICAL ARTS CLINIC
No. 12, Shinryudo-cho, Azabu, Tokyo
Tel. 48-5182
K. W. Amano, M.D., D.Sc.
F. Y. Amano, A.B., M.D.
Karuizawa Office
No. 2197 (Roppontsuji)
Hours: 9 to 12 a.m.

East Asia Round-Up

Cotton Crop Good

Domei

DJAKARTA, July 10.—Java's cotton crop this year is expected to amount to over four times larger than that of last year attesting to the superiority of Japanese cotton growing technique. About 80 per cent of the cotton fields will be harvested by the end of the month.

Colonization Festival Set

Domei

HSINKING, July 10.—The fourth Manchoukuo Colonization Festival will be held for three days from September 13 at the first Japanese colony at Mizuho-mura in Suileng, Pelan Province, Manchoukuo, founded by the Japanese colonizers who hail from Nagano Prefecture.

Bicol Increasing Food

Domei

MANILA, July 10.—Bicol, which mainly produced Manila hemp and copra and imported agricultural foodstuffs during the prewar days, has started to cultivate rice, corn, cassava, and camote on a large scale by increasing the cultivated area to 38,000 hectares.

Agricultural School Opens

Domei

MACASSAR, July 10.—A Boys' Agricultural Middle School was recently founded here enrolled by 40 students in the first and second grades respectively. The students will be trained particularly in the technique of tropical farming for four consecutive years.

Publishing Firm Founded

Domei

PEKING, July 10.—The North China Association for controling the distribution of publications was recently organized at the branch office of the Japanese Publication Distribution Control Company here including all the Japanese publishers in North China as members. The Association will control books and magazines, maintain close liaison with the Company and make plans and investigations in connection with publication activities. Branches will be set up in Tientsin, Tsingtao, Tsinan, Shimen, Taiyuan and Kaifeng.

Indian Institute Opens

Domei

SHANGHAI, July 10.—The Shanghai institute for training volunteers for the Indian National Army was opened here yesterday and those who attended the opening ceremony were Mayor Chen Kung-po of Shanghai, Uzuhiko Usami, Japanese Minister stationed in Shanghai as well as diplomatic envoys of other countries.

Visit Hsinking Shrine

Domei

HSINKING, July 10.—A number of Chosen youths solemnly offered prayers before the Hsinking Shrine yesterday to pass successfully their forthcoming physical conscription examination which will be conducted this month.

Orchestra Feting Anniversary

Domei

MANILA, July 10.—The new Philippine Symphony Orchestra will celebrate its second anniversary on July 30 with a gala performance participated in by youthful performers.

School Enrollment Increases

Domei

MANILA, July 10.—The creation of more general high schools as well as several hundred public elementary school classes at the opening of the coming school year is expected to boost the public school enrollment by approximately 700,000 and the number of teachers to about 10,000, the Education Ministry disclosed yesterday.

Indians Hail Netaji

Domei

DJAKARTA, July 10.—A cable of congratulations feting the past one year's successes in the Indian Independence Movement in East Asia was sent to Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, by Indians in Java at a rally adopted here on July 7.

Fisheries School Opens

Domei

MANILA, July 10.—Seventy students have enrolled in the Government's School of Fisheries in Navotas, Rizal, on July 3 to begin the course of studies on technical and practical training in fishing.

NEW PERSONNEL SHIFTS MADE BY WAR MINISTRY

Colonels Handa and Shigeto Are Posthumously Promoted To Ranks of Major-Generals

Major-General Heiji Wakamatsu has been appointed Director of the Military Recruitment Department of the Western Army, while Major-General Chozo Ashizaka has been appointed Director of the Military Recruitment Department of the Osaka Division, the War Ministry announced on Monday.

At the same time, the following appointments were also announced:

Major-General Kichitaro Sakamoto as Director of the Military Recruitment Department of the Kurume Division,

Major-General Shunzan Endo as Commander of the Osaka Regimental District,

Major-General Shoji Matsumoto as Commander of the Nagasaki Regimental District,

Major-General Sadao Okuma as Commander of the Fukuoka Regimental District, and

Colonel Kenzo Tomizawa as Commander of the Toyohara Regimental District.

The War Ministry also announced on the same day that Colonels Inosuke Handa and Sanji Shigeto have been posthumously promoted to the ranks of Major-Generals.

The late Major-General Handa, as a Unit Commander on the front, died of illness on June 29, this year.

While serving as a Unit Commander at the front, the late Major-General Shigeto was killed in action on June 8 this year.

Records & Gramophone
レコード　オルゴール
交換　修理
MUSE-SHA
Tel. 25-1736
Near Jinbo-cho Tram Stop
Side Street Kanda Nikkatsu
ミュズ社

Catalogue on Request
Distributors of Empress Beds
NIPPON BED CO., LTD.
2 Kyobashi 3-chome, Kyobashiku, Tokyo
Tel. Kyobashi (56) 6051, 8309, near Katakura Bldg., Kyobashi tramcar crossing

LAUREL EXHORTS FILIPINOS

Sends Message of Comradeship To Association Here

Emphasizing the need for unity, not only among all Filipinos but also among all East Asians, in these crucial times, President Jose P. Laurel of the Republic of the Philippines has sent a message of comradeship and appreciation to the Association of Filipinos in Japan (Kapini).

The President assured them, as well as "all loyal Filipinos abroad," that he has their "welfare and interest" at heart and that "the Republic will seek to uphold the honor and liberties of the Filipinos with goodwill toward all and with special relations of amity with the kindred peoples of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Fujihara Reports to Aoki

Ginjiro Fujihara, State Minister without Portfolio, who returned to Tokyo, from his inspection tour of Chosen, Manchoukuo and North China on Sunday called on Kazuo Aoki, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister, on Monday morning, at the latter's official residence to report on his return to his post.

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited
CAPITAL ¥135,000,000
President:
TAKEO KATO
Vice-President:
ZENSAKU SEKINE
Managing Directors:
KENKICHI TAKAGI
YUZURU KIMURA
KANOH SHUNDO
SHINPEI WATANABE
HEAD OFFICE:
6, Marunouchi 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, TOKYO
BRANCHES
in
Tokyo, Kichijoji, Kokubunji, Fuchu, Hachioji, Kawasaki, Yokohama, Ichikawa, Funabashi, Chiba, Choshi, Matsudo, Sakura, Sawara, Tokorozawa, Mito, Otaru, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Amagasaki, Kobe, Okayama, Fukuyama Hiroshima, Tokuyama, Kokura, Tobata, Fukuoka

CHINESE ARE URGED TO BLAST FOE YOKE

Chungking as Enemy Tool Is Hampering China's Growth, Says Nanking Spokesman

Domei

NANKING, July 9.—Urging the people in southwest China to shake off the Anglo-American yoke, the spokesman of the National Government of China on Sunday night, in a radio speech, reiterated Japan's sincerity in adopting the China policy and also pointed out the mistaken attitude of Chungking.

The gist of his address follows:

"The Chinese political history of the past 100 years places its importance on the southwest region—the area along the Chukiang. Because it is adjacent to the sea and has for a long time been under the colonial policies of the Anglo-Americans, its suffering has been particularly severe.

"The War of Greater East Asia is now being fought to crush the sinister Anglo-American designs in East Asia and is based on the same spirit with which our compatriots in the southwest regions have resisted against the Anglo-Americans during the last 100 years. The objective of our 100 years' struggle, namely, the construction of new China, can be achieved only by the successful completion of the War of Greater East Asia.

"Chungking, acting as the Anglo-American cat's-paw, is hampering China's development, committing the folly of fighting against fellow East Asiatics. I firmly believe that our thoughtful compatriots in the southwest, in full cognizance of such conduct, will do their best to shake off the Anglo-American yoke.

"Due to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Anglo-American influence has been completely wiped out of East Asia by Japan's military force. The present Japanese operations have paved the way for us to march forward toward the liberation of Greater East Asia, and southwest district, too, has been afforded a golden opportunity of participating in this important task. Now the time has come for us to realize our long-cherished desire.

"The leaders in the southwest district should quit their futile resistance against Japan instead of banking on the United States and Britain an dto urge Chiang Kai-shek to lay down arms. I earnestly appeal to our compatriots in the southwest to join forces with the National Government to realize the construction of new China."

House to Let
A few unfurnished houses in and out of Kobe.
Office to Let
Several office rooms to let in Kobe.
Real Estate for Sale
Several properties for sale, large and small, in hand.
Apply to
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents and Chartered Accountants
66, Motomachi-dori 1-chome, Kobe-ku, KOBE
Tel. Sannomiya 1423, 1424, & 710
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

Pure Malt Whisky Distilled in Pot Stills And Aged in Wood
SUNTORY WHISKY

"All for Greater East Asia, Makes a Greater East Asia for All"
THE YASUDA TRUST COMPANY, LTD.
President: S. ANNEN
HEAD OFFICE:
Gofukubashi, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in English.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Shinsei Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 1017.

Wanted to Rent

FOREIGN style house in Karuizawa for one year, with six rooms and some furnitures if possible. Apply Box No. 113, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

DIFFERENT pieces of furniture, electric carpet cleaner, etc. 11, Shinryudo-cho, Azabu-ku, second house left side. For inspection, morning 9-12. No dealers.

FOREIGN style house in nice condition (35 tsubo), with Electric light, Gas, Water, and Telephone, near Omori Station. Best offer. Apply Tel. Akasaka 5004, or Box No. 112, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

IN YOKOHAMA: Dress-suit, frock-coat, medium size, both good condition. Baccarat crystal, brandy balloon glasses, one large glass cocktail shaker with silver top, one dozen silver oyster forks, several cooking books in French. One Underwood typewriter, type 3-14" with French key, one Reliance typewriter. Dictionnaire de l'Academie Francaise, 1935, 2 Vol. and three French etchings. Apply Box No. 116, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LADY'S riding outfit of skin cloth, size 40, price ¥350. Apply Box No. 114, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

CONTAX, Leica or any other small German made high-class camera. Reply stating price to Box No. 110, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone Rhythm-sha 16 Jimbo-cho Kohsaku, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4429.

Instruction

ENGLISH lessons and conversation given by an English lady to any nationality. Apply Box No. 115, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Matsuura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku, Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

MISIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fujisa, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from the Imperial Hotel and Shinbashi Station. Tel. Ginza 57-2080.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Seiko Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-6084.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-5 p.m., mornings only on Sundays and National Holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 8-chome, 2nd floor of Toyo Shoe on street car line from Shimbashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza 57-6815.

DR. M. TAKAHASHI (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities. 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop, Shimo-meguro, 1-118, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General

TYPEWRITERS

INABA Typewriter Office, 7 Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. 24-1951. Foreign and Japanese typewriters, new and used. Accessories. For sale at reasonable prices. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in foreign and Japanese languages.

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
2, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE: 63, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 5970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.06; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1944

Chiang's Admission

Characterizing the situation as "grave", Chiang Kai-shek in his message of last Thursday, on the eve of the seventh anniversary of the outbreak of the China Affair, painted a most gloomy picture of the Chungking regime's plight. For Chiang himself to make such an admission on such an occasion proves that the situation must indeed be more "grave" than is generally suspected.

But well may Chiang consider his outlook hopelessly dark. With the present Japanese offensive closing in on him from both the north and the south, the military situation for him is the most serious he has ever had to face. Of this fact he had plenty to say. Significant it is that his whole tone was that of wearily begging his followers to hold out despite the hardships, that he felt it necessary solemnly to pledge himself "to share with my army and my fellow countrymen the sufferings and hardships which the war will yet entail".

Significant it is also that Chiang devoted such a considerable portion of his message to a discussion of the theaters of war in Europe and other parts of the world. Conditions in Chungking must be bad indeed when Chiang finds it necessary to divert the attention of his followers from their own problems by taking up the problems of distant regions.

Chiang's followers might well reflect why it is that the Chungking regime has fallen into such a pitiful plight. Certain it is that such a condition would not have come about if Chiang had kept China's own interests in mind. But by linking up the fortunes of his regime with the fortunes of distant alien Powers—Powers whose only interest in China is to exploit her, Powers whose only interest in Chiang is to use him as a tool for their exploitation—Chiang has plunged his country into ruination.

It is clear that no change for the better can possibly come from clinging to these false foreign friends. Though Chiang may be unable to realize it, the countless real patriots of China are convinced that the only hope for their country is to free it from the toils of the Anglo-American intruders so that it may build up a structure of true national independence as the other free nations of Greater East Asia have done. In fact, the operations of the Japanese military forces in China are aimed solely at this very end, an end which is being carried out in closest collaboration with the National Government of China at Nanking.

Failure to realize the contrast between Japan, the real friend of a free and independent China, and the Anglo-American Powers, who would link China to their policy of world domination and exploitation, is the root cause of the "grave" situation which Chiang was forced to admit in his latest statement.

De Gaulle in Washington

General Charles de Gaulle has gone to Washington to beard the lion in his den. And the lion is President Roosevelt, for the American President is known to be the most adamant opponent of any move to recognize the De Gaullist committee as the "Provisional Government of the French Republic".

Bitterly disgruntled over the shabby treatment he received in London, De Gaulle apparently concluded that there was no hope for him unless he succeeded in changing the mind of his most powerful opponent. Hence his present visit to Washington.

It is not known just what has transpired in the conversations which have already ensued between the leader of the Dissident French and the American authorities. But it is safe to assume that De Gaulle's disappointment will not be dispelled, for the breach between America's policy and De Gaulle's ambitions is patently impossible to bridge.

Willing as is Britain to make use of De Gaulle as a tool, and anxious as is De Gaulle to being used as a tool, the United States feels that he is not useful enough. For the Americans are well aware that De Gaulle does not have the influence among the masses of the French people which he claims for himself, and the Americans know also that De Gaulle harbors arrogant ambitions of taking advantage of Anglo-American support to make himself a dictator.

There is furthermore a long history of friction between De Gaulle and the Americans which will take more than a few conversations to dissipate. The De Gaullists made themselves obnoxious to the Americans by their criticisms of the United States in the days of that country's neutrality when it still maintained relations with the legitimate government at Vichy. There were the squabbles between the De Gaullists and the United States at the time of the Dissident French incursions into Saint Pierre and Miquelon, at the time of the Darlan difficulties, at the time of the ousting of Giraud, and at the time of the trial of Pucheu. There is the allegation that De Gaulle actively obstructed General Dwight Eisenhower both in North Africa and in London. And the followers of De Gaulle have made themselves conspicuous by continuing in America and England the dreary intrigues and feuds which led to their exile from France.

But the fundamental reason why Roosevelt will not recognize the De Gaullist regime whatever overtures De Gaulle may now make at Washington is the fact that the United States desires a completely free hand for herself in France. In the light of the obvious American designs upon the overseas possessions of France and in the light of the obvious American designs to dictate the affairs of Europe to her own advantage, the United States cannot afford to make any commitments which would limit her freedom of action. Impotent as De Gaulle is, a formal recognition of his regime would necessarily impose some restrictions upon American action with respect to France and her possessions.

To gain her imperialistic ends, however, the United States wants to keep herself free to deal with whatever French faction that may offer at the moment the most advantage to the United States. To commit herself to the support of De Gaulle might lose for her the opportunity to utilize an even more subservient puppet if such should appear on the scene later. For all his dependence on foreign support, De Gaulle is too ambitious and too intransigent to suit Roosevelt.

De Gaulle is attempting to beard Roosevelt in his own lair, but even the most optimistic De Gaullist can hardly hope that Roosevelt will sacrifice his own grandiose imperialistic ambitions to satisfy De Gaulle's petty personal ones.

A Year Ago Today

July 11, 1943

The trouble over the selling of interior airplane engines to the American Government by the Curtiss-Wright Aeroplane Company, Ohio, was referred to the Department of Justice today by the Joint Committee of both houses of Congress. Eight inspectors of the company are charged with making up false reports for submission to the Government authorities or intentionally passed the inferior goods as fulfilling the Government standards. Twenty-five per cent of the engines failed to pass the Government's tests.

* * *

The Indian Government has suddenly released unconditionally 318 political prisoners. Among those freed are many leaders of the Indian National Congress who had been imprisoned since last summer. This step is believed to have been taken by the Indian Government in an attempt to pacify the National Congress Party and to cool down the Indian independence movement, alarmed by the sudden independence activity by Subhas Chandra Bose.

* * *

The First Anti-Axis Food Conference held at Hot Springs, Virginia, United States, having failed to attain any concrete solution of the food problems for the anti-Axis nations, a Second Anti-Axis Food Conference is to be opened in London,

NEW BATAAN PENINSULA RISES FROM RUINS

Imperial Forces Lend Helping Hand to Reconstruction

By A Special Correspondent

Two years have passed since the Commander-in-Chief of the American-Filipino Bataan Garrison surrendered to the Imperial Forces and exactly nine months since the Philippines became an independent nation. Bataan Peninsula, which at one time was despaired of all hope of reconstruction due to the ruthless "scorched earth" policy adopted by the Americans in their hasty retreat, has been miraculously transformed into a new land—its people peacefully and energetically engaged in production, its villages and towns again bustling with activity, and its air-tight defense works, an important factor in the defense of the entire Philippines, rapidly under completion.

The inhabitants of the peninsula who had taken refuge in the hills during the Bataan campaign, upon returning to their homes, found them in desolate ruins. They were thrown into the streets without food or shelter. Of the 85,000 population, 20,000 were conscripted by the American army for forcible labor service. The reward for their labor was starvation and slavish employment. Famished and racking with malaria, they were barely able to return to their native villages, only to find them utterly destroyed by their erstwhile masters.

Our Imperial Forces, though in the midst of the Corregidor campaign following the surrender of Bataan, extended a warm hand to these native sufferers. It was not an uncommon thing for our soldiers to share their food rations with the famished refugees. Quinine was quickly distributed to the sick. Construction materials, such as lumber and nails, were soon distributed to the heads of the affected villages and towns. Though a simple structure, churches were the first to be rebuilt. On worship days the clear call of the church bells resounded warmly throughout the peninsula. From the ashes of American ruthless destruction, nipa houses rose in mushroom fashion. By the time Corregidor was reduced, markets of the various villages and towns were thriving and humming as of former days and supplies were being sent into the peninsula in increasing quantities across the bay.

Schools Reappear

Schools too were rapidly being rebuilt. By the 8th of December last year, the Imperial Rescript Observance Day all the primary schools of the peninsula were opened and classes were held as in normal times. Simultaneously the teaching of the Japanese language was begun and is now being diffused in an ever-increasing tempo.

The group who sought refuge in Manila are returning one after another to their native peninsula, hearing of the peace and plenty in their home villages and towns.

The conversations and exchange of language lessons between Japanese soldiers in their broken Tagalog and the natives in their broken Japanese are friendly and colorful scenes showing appreciation and understanding of feelings and sentiments—possible only because they are of the same Asia.

Having actually witnessed the might of our army forces and experienced their justice and genuine friendliness, the natives have unstintingly cooperated with our outpost garrison in various ways. The particular role worthy of note is the way in which they helped to round up remnant American troops which had fled into the mountains. There is a heroic tale of how a few had surprise-attacked sleeping American soldiers. Bagging all of them, mosquito net and all, they delivered them to the Japanese guards. The many thrilling tales of their hunt for American remnants in the hills are often the fond subjects of fireside chats.

To ensure self-sufficiency, Bataan's food production is being increased on an unprecedented scale. Independence had furthermore increased the inhabitants' sense of responsibility. To the reconstruction of "our Bataan" and "our Philippines," their energy is vigorously and positively applied.

During the occupation of Bataan the American-Filipino troops had requisitioned and butchered nearly all of the buffaloes in the peninsula, animals which were valued by the natives as ranking next to their lives, to satisfy their wolfish appetite. Fields and farms were riddled to waste by bullets; but undaunted the inhabitants had returned to their farms and fields to labor with their hands, gladly abandoning the former buffalo-cultivation methods. Recently the Public Works and Communications Department had decided to reclaim in Bilar and Samal a total area of some 300 acres. Rice then will not only be self-sufficient but its excess may be sent to other regions. It is to be noticed that at Moron, on the western coast of the peninsula, the increased quantity is expected to be produced in the next harvest under the skilful guiding hands of Japanese soldiers stationed in the district.

In conformity with the government's movement for increased food production, not only rice but sweet potatoes and cassava, formerly neglected because of the lack of irrigation facilities are increasingly cultivated in new fields.

Relative to development and cultivation of neglected fields, the results of the cotton growing industry and forestry are watched with keen interest. Under the guidance of an Agricultural Corporation, farmers are now experimenting with cotton growing despite the inadequate supply of insecticides and other adverse conditions, in the vast area of Balanga.

The dense timber land on the mountain slopes of Samat, Mariveles and Natib are rich with lumber. Along the western coast of Moron roads are piled high with giant logs. These are sent across the bay to Manila as materials for vessels, construction, paper manufacturing and firewood, thus contributing immeasurably to the strengthening of the war prosecuting power in the Philippines.

Foe's Brutal Aggression Policy

Anglo-American Record of Past Crimes Exposes Utter Lack of Ethical Consideration Toward Other Races

By TETSURO FUJITA

Editor's Note: No matter from what angle we may view it the Anglo-American scheme of world order is all wickedness. They must be thoroughly crushed! This is the logical basis for the establishment of the new world order and international justice, for which the War of Greater East Asia is fought. Tetsuro Fujita expatiates on this point in an article entitled: "Anglo-Americans' Brutal Aggression" which appeared recently in the Mecho Hyoron. In his article, Mr. Fujita scathingly exposes the true form of the criminal brutality of the Anglo-Americans.

To regard the motto: "Crush the United States and Britain" as a mere passing phrase or a propaganda motto, is an indication of the lack of the true conception of the cause and objectives of the War of Greater East Asia, and also manifests an utter lack of moral judgment in regard to the real nature of the United States and Britain and their peoples.

The War of Greater East Asia had its beginning in the China Affair, in and through which the Anglo-Americans opposed first, politically, our China policy; then they came to apply economic pressure, and finally to threaten us with armed force. These are the immediate causes of the present conflict, and are only the final incidents which merely led to open fire. The real and fundamental cause of the present conflict however, is deeper than this.

In this regard, it can be said that if the problem is presented from a logical or fundamental viewpoint there can hardly be anyone who doubts the fact that Japan is waging this war on a moral principle. But should we examine the question in a more concrete way, we may find that while we speak of moral basis due largely to the inertia of the past, we deal—consciously or unconsciously—with the War of Greater East Asia as an inevitable natural phenomenon. For instance, the essential difference is frequently ignored between the war for the construction of a new world order, on one hand, and the war for self-preservation and existence on the other.

Like Physical Law

If one is to look upon Japan's China policy, or her policy for the construction of the common-prosperity region as mere steps of a "have-not nation" to gain a place in the sun, then there is no difference between them and those of the United States and Britain which are also based on the principle of self-preservation. In this case, it is like a physical law: If force is applied to an object, the oppressed is bound to react to the oppressor. It must be remembered also that in such a case the degree of strength is the deciding factor, or should there be even a legal way out for the solution, it is the principle which accepts equality between the belligerents.

Japan's world policy which she attempts to realize through her Asiatic policy and that of her construction of the Common-prosperity Region, is not being advanced as a natural phenomenon. Her world policy has as its genesis her deep-rooted confidence to bring about a new world order. Of course, in the present conflict, we, too, insist on self-preservation and existence but only after a rational consideration upon the past, present, and future of mankind and history in general. Consequently we are fighting the United States and Britain, based on our judgment that the Anglo-American self-preservationists are wicked and their world policy is detrimental to the well-being of humanity.

Relying upon their material power the Anglo-Americans have come to maintain a position in which they hope to control the world. Realizing, however, that the world structure centering around this evil axis can be nothing but wicked, we are insisting upon a new order based on a new moral foundation. This is the logical foundation for international morality and a new world order as incorporated in the objectives of the War of Greater East Asia.

For this reason, our standpoint should be amply verified by culture, religion, and politics of the Anglo-Americans of the present, and by the history of their races and national life. If the present war was brought about because of their undue aggression in the East, our war objective will be achieved the instant they withdraw their hands from East Asia. But as we find causes of this war in almost every aspect of their life, there is no way to terminate this conflict other than by literally crushing them thoroughly.

Lack Character

An appraisal of the wicked nature of the Anglo-American world view can be made from various approaches, but one of the most noteworthy point is their attitude towards other races and nations. It harbors hypocrisy, wickedness, brutality, and other villainous traits in their very national structure. The cause of conflict is in their lack of character and moral concepts.

This unhealthy nature of their international life has its origin in the domestic and individual life. How wicked they may be in their personal and domestic life is of no great concern to us. But once this wickedness is adhered to and comes to break down the well-being of international life, then we cannot afford to let it stand for a moment. The greater the power with which the Anglo-Americans control the world, the more serious will this problem be.

Japan first came to realize the wicked character of the Anglo-Americans at the time of the anti-Japanese movement in North America, when it was explained as a labor and economic problem pure and simple. But in reality, it was a more deep-rooted race problem. This can be verified, most clearly, from the concrete cases in the history of America. The real core of the problem was the insulting attitude the Americans took toward the Japanese and other Asiatics. Examine the motives through which they imported the Oriental laborers to the Pacific Coast; study their schemes to replace the Negro laborers by Orientals; look back upon their treatment as laborers; think of the various measures which they insisted to deny even normal rights as ordinary residents to the Orientals; all these originate from their attitude of looking down upon the Orientals as if they were slaves. It is a historical fact that many Japanese were stoned, their residences burned and some of them were even slaughtered by mad American mobs.

A Record of Brutality

Americans do not entertain such an attitude toward the Japanese alone. American history, from its very beginning can be cited as a record of brutality against other races. The attitude and policy they pursued toward the American Indians, toward African Negroes, and toward Chinese coolies are all due to their race arrogance against other peoples. Though in a somewhat milder form, the Americans hold the same attitude toward the peoples of Central and South America.

Close on the heels of the Americans, though in a more tactful manner are the British. Indeed, brutal nature against other races is the most common characteristic of the Anglo-Saxons.

The British pursued exactly the same policy as the Americans against the Japanese, in Canada and Australia. They, too, applied to all Asiatics the same brutality they manifested toward the Japanese.

It should not be forgotten, in judging their will to fight and their strategies of war, that they have criminal and brutal instincts to exterminate other and particularly weaker races from the earth just as they designed against the American Indians and the aborigines of Australia.

In India, China, and the South Sea Islands, we find abundant proofs of this fact. Even from the standpoint of criminal law, we should deal them due punishment so as to maintain decent morality in our society. Thus, it is more than natural to insist upon crushing internationally such an antagonistic racial group as the Anglo-Saxons.

Not only do they individually harbor such antagonism against other races, but as nations they entertain the most dangerous schemes. It is superfluous to reiterate here the records of brutality and aggression which England has been registering ever since the dawn of the 16th Century when she commenced her "Empire building." This was followed by taking advantage of wars and disruption among the nations in Europe, and further extended with armed forces to the far-flung Eastern countries. The history of American aggression is also comparable to that of England. It is not in any way less hypocritical and wicked. Commencing by grabbing territory after territory from the American Indians, they continued, taking from Mexico, the land of Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and California. Instigating an insurrection in Hawaii, they annexed it as their territory; they then grabbed Cuba and the Philippines from Spain; they engineered a revolution in Colombia and took a section of her land, now known as the Panama Zone. Indeed, the record of their expansion is like a chain of beads made up of plots, sweet words, hypocrisy, and aggression. This will eloquently prove the utter lack of moral nature and consequently the beast-like nature of America as a nation.

Use Any Method

It is a noteworthy fact that not only in their acquisition of land, but also in their expansion of economic influence among other nations the Anglo-Americans use any and all method, in realizing their purposes. Taking advantage of internal disturbances among other nations, they sought to control, with their money power, other nations. Such is the most common tactic they have been following. It is none other than a scheme to weaken and finally to overpower the nation they choose to grab.

Thus have they been dealing with many nations, individually. Their's is the motto: "Divide and rule" the world. This policy was most effectively applied to India. In Europe they attempted the same tactics to cause a cleavage between France and Germany. It must be remembered that even such international peace policies and organizations, as the League of Nations, Anti-War Pact, and the Nine-Power Pact, are all based on this theory of "divide and rule." Should we, by chance, overlook this one point, the United States and Britain will instantly pose as "deities for world peace." Never again let the world repeat such a folly as this!

Not only this, we should remind ourselves that the Anglo-American world policy is based firmly on their own selfish interests. There is no promise or protocol once their own interests are jeopardized. It is not necessary to go far back to cite evidences of their shrewdness.

(1) England promised independence to India as a reward for participation in the First World War.

(2) At the time of the First World War, England made pledges to grant independence to the Arabian race and at the same time promised, secretly, to grant Syria and Palestine to both the Jews and to France.

(3) To induce Italy to side with the Allies in the First World War, England made a promise to award the Adriatic coast to Italy. But this she did not keep at the Paris Conference.

(4) During 1918, America, through President Wilson, published the well known Fourteen Points, claiming no annexation, no indemnity, but at the conference of Versailles, she demanded an enormous indemnity and even Germany's surrender of her colonial possessions.

(5) America refused to become a member of the League of Nations which she herself had proposed. This put Europe in a most embarrassing complication.

(6) In 1922, during the Washington Conference, England, in collusion with the United States, abrogated the Anglo-Japanese Alliance of long standing.

All these are but well known incidents to show the utter lack of decency and morality on the part of the United States and Britain, in their international relationship. There is no wonder, then, that in spite of their Atlantic Charter of 1940 guaranteeing the sovereignty of minor nations, they are betraying the world's confidence as the present war progresses. This shows that even in their diplomatic measures, they bluntly manifest their lack of morality.

Thus, it can be clearly seen that the United States and Britain, our enemies, are of the most criminal nature, not only as peoples but also as States. They should never be permitted to rank with others in international affairs. Never for a moment can we think that we are the same as they in character and position. They must be crushed thoroughly. To crush them is the God-given mission of Japan and it is only by crushing them that the way will be opened for the establishment of a new World Order based on morality.

Fruits of Wisdom

Music is a discipline, and a mistress of order and good manners, she makes the people milder and gentler, more moral and more reasonable.—Luther.

* * *

Pedantry and taste are as inconsistent as gayety and melancholy.—Lavater.

* * *

Words become luminous when the poet's finger has passed over them its phosphorescence.—Joubert.

WASTE OF MANPOWER IN UNITED STATES

Civil Service Over-Employed With Nonessential Workers

The following article written by Harry F. Byrd, United States Senator from Virginia and Chairman of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, appeared in the March 1, 1943 issue of The American.

Part I

While the United States Government is crying for more manpower for the war effort and planning eventually to draft millions of men, women, and high-school students for essential labor, the government itself is giving the most shocking exhibition of wanton waste of manpower that has ever been seen in this nation.

The President declares we must "stop the wastage of labor in all nonessential activities." But the government, carrying on its determination to spend and spend and spend, and tax and tax and tax, is making no visible effort to stop the wastage of labor and salaries.

Within ten miles of the White House are tens of thousands of men and women who are contributing nothing to any essential activity—except further to increase the national debt. Many of, the government economic theorists, unfortunately for the taxpayers, believe that is essential. In government jobs all over the United States many thousands, under government sponsorship, are wasting their time and the taxpayer's money.

Additional manpower is being wasted in state, county, and city administration. Major-General Lewis B. Hershey, National Selective Service Director, says more than 5,000,000 persons are employed by federal, state, and local governments. "That," says General Hershey, "is too many."

In addition, we still have, too, in this hour of desperate need for manpower, 375,000 workers on the WPA.

Basing the estimate upon statements from the workers, themselves, it is not too much to say that if one-third of the federal employes were dismissed, the war effort would proceed at a faster pace. Some observers estimate that of the nearly 300,000 government employes in Washington, fully one-third are loafing or working on nonessential jobs. In most instances this is not their fault, but the fault of the bureau heads and the system. Columnist Frank Kent goes farther. "If personnel were reduced 70 per cent," he wrote recently, "efficiency would be increased 100 per cent."

A National Scandal

The waste of money on nonessential bureaus has been a national scandal, and apparently a national policy, for years. The Joint Committee of which I am chairman had a large part in cutting $1,313,983,208 out of nonessential appropriations for 1943, but with the government planning to spend $80,000,000,000 a year, that's a drop in the bucket. The Committee continues to fight the waste of money, but now an even more serious condition confronts America—the deliberate waste of manpower. I say it is deliberate because every government clerk knows what is going on, every bureau chief believes that almost nobody in the government wants economy. Washington newspapers constantly print protesting letters from patriotic workers; congressmen receive them by the hundreds. I cannot believe that the members of the Cabinet haven't heard about it.

I have before me a letter from "A Group of Federal Employees—Loyal Americans, but disgusted and bored." It is one out of a crowded file, all telling the same story. They write: "This is a crime in time of peace, but a greater crime in time of war. Is there anything we lower-bracket people can do, other than write you of conditions that exist? Through no fault of our own, this 'sitting idle' has been forced upon us. There are too many officials who like to boast that they have 50 people under their supervision instead of the necessary 8 or 10, or 5 secretaries instead of the necessary one.

"Like ourselves, thousands of people sincerely believe the entire government would function better if the federal agencies dropped thousands of their employees—officials as well as the lower-paid people—and eliminated entirely some of the non-defense, non-essential agencies.

"We voice the opinion of thousands of federal employees who are loyal, true Americans willing to make sacrifices, with an earnest desire to do something toward winning the war. We in the 'sit idle' class ask to be released, yet the agencies refuse to release us because we are 'indispensable!' How much longer must we sit at our desks all day, watching the clock, while other people in our own country and abroad are suffering?"

A Washington newspaper printed this complaint: "I am a parasite. I draw $1,620 a year. We're a great army, we parasites, and almost unanimously we don't like it. But someone must like it, for we are retained in our easy, effortless, and valueless positions despite the fact that the nation is supposed to be mobilized for war. Resigning is useless. My job would be immediately filled by another parasite. What is the reason? Gross inefficiency and rank stupidity of persons in supervisory positions."

Another government employee writes: "200 of us are doing 'war work,' but 50 capable people could easily do our work. Many of us pass away eight hours a day reading and writing letters. If manpower is short, is this the way to win the war?"

Interview any government clerk on Pennsylvania Avenue and the chances are 50 to 1 that he will tell you his department is tremendously overmanned. The bureaucrats not only overman divisions engaged in war work, they also have more employees than they need in bureaus which even in peacetime were rated by many as non-essential. While clerks and stenographers chorus, "How the heck can we work when there's no work to do?" the Civil Service Commission continues to recruit men and women from all over America. They're scraping bottom now and are bringing in hundreds totally inefficient, even after weeks of training. But these bunglers hold their jobs. Nobody seems to be too incompetent to work for the government.

Many Idle

Crops rotted this year because of a scarcity of labor, but many government employees spent half their days reading books and magazines. Munitions factories beg for women workers while government stenographers sit at their desks doing crossword puzzles. Stores and offices fill the want-ad columns with pleas for help as hordes of men and women draw salaries for performing tasks that in no way what so-ever aid the war effort. The Department of the Interior, for instance, still has strong men roaming the country chasing eagles and putting bands on their legs, to find out how far they fly.

America cheers when money is properly spent for munitions. It promptly OK's our policy of liberal pay for our soldiers, sailors, and marines. But it is likely to cry "Treason!" when its government, with taxation, breaks the backs of hard-working men and women and uses some of the money to support many government employees in idleness; when its government hoards manpower when, for the lack of it, farmers cannot produce enough food, the factories and yards cannot deliver enough ships and planes and tanks and guns and ammunition to bring victory quickly.

The government is demanding a total war effort from everybody but its own employees. But the disgust of honest Americans in governmens jobs is rising. Many of these very people who are receiving government bounty now want to oust those who distribute it.

I doubt that anybody knows just how many civilians are on U.S. Government payrolls. Employees are being added so fast and in such quantities that even when the Civil Service figures are issued they are six weeks old and cover only the Executive Branch of the Government.

The last Civil Service report shows 2,551,802 employees, with a monthly payroll of $405,330,418. Several hundred thousand of these are postal employees and laborers engaged in producing and transporting munitions of war. Nobody wants to cut them off the payroll. There are thousands of additional government employees, not recorded by Civil Service. In Civil Service alone, 880,880 have been added since Pearl Harbor and about 5,000 new ones are added each month. About 60 per cent of them are women typists, stenographers, and filing clerks.

The waste isn't in manpower and money alone. Desks, typewriters, and other office equipment are used in nonessential work. Unneeded employees crowd the restaurants, apartments, and rooming houses in Washington. Transportation systems are not adequate to carry them. The waste in office space runs into millions of square feet—at a time when the government, at great cost, is moving departments out of Washington and building new office buildings in a desperate attempt to get good accommodations for all and sundry.

Full credit must be given those thousands of men and women in government service who are in the war effort with every ounce of their brain and brawn. They are just as valuable to their country as the men on the firing line. The top men and women in war activities are doing no loafing. In many a department every person is in there fighting.

But this minority group is pulling the load.

I was told recently of an office in which at least 10 out of 25 stenographers were idle. Down the hall a few minutes later my informant found 4 stenographers working furiously on a job their supervisor told me would keep them until midnight.

"Why not bring in girls from another section?" my informant asked.

"Their boss wouldn't lend them," the supervisor said. "He wouldn't admit that he has more stenographers than he needs. The more people he has working under him, the higher he's rated by Civil Service."

(To Be Concluded)